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KARMAL REPORTEDLY THWARTED IN SUICIDE ATTEMPT 13 JUNE

BK171640 Hong Kong AFP in English 1638 GMT 17 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--The Afghan President Babrak Karmal attempted to kill himself in "Khalq Khanna", his official resident in Kabul, last Friday, but was disarmed by his Russian chef, highly reliable reports reaching diplomatic sources here said today.

In the accidental shootout that followed, an Afghan guard was killed and two other security men sustained injuries. The incident took place, according to the reports, late Friday night. No further details are available.

Fifty-three-year-old bachelor Babrak Karmal leads a lonely private life, though there have been reports of him having an affair with his cabinet colleague Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister for education and training. But on the day of the incident Dr Ratebzad, was not in Kabul. According to reports, she was on her way to Warsaw.

Interestingly, on Friday, Mr Karmal had received Muslim spiritual heads from nine Afghan provinces.

Though the reports do not specify the reasons behind Mr Karmal's attempted suicide, diplomatic sources in the Indian capital attribute it to the fact that though officially Mr Karmal is the president of Afghanistan, for all practical reasons he has become a virtual prisoner and "yes-boy" at the hands of his Kremlin mentors.

His chef, principal body guard, cook and driver are all Russians. He is not allowed to move out of his house and office without the permission of his Russian "advisors".

He has no power and probably no purpose, except for gracing government celebrations and an occassional appearance in the Kabul television, the sources said.

Frustration started creeping in after an initial boost when the Soviets brought him from exile to head the new government after Moscow moved its troops into Afghanistan on December 27 last year. After the initial fanfare and excitement, Mr Karmal realised that he is nothing but a puppet in the hands of the Russians.

The first jolt he received was from his own father, who not only disowned him but asked him not to come and see him.

Though photographs make Mr Karmal look tall and broad-chested, with a square face and a large nose, journalists who have met him say he is short, slim and nervous.

In February Mr Karmal had for the first time a bitter taste of his Soviet friends.

The government-owned Kabul NEW TIMES came out with an editorial criticizing Mr Karmal's attempt to form a broader political base. "If a man like Karmal hesitated for a moment to come to grips with the most urgent problems of our time, this would not contribute to his credibility among the intelligentsia", the newspaper said.

Just before the editorial was published, official photographs of Mr Karmal were removed from government offices and city squares. Mr Karmal understood the [words indistinct] lot trying to become the perfect puppet of the Russians. His frustration was compounded following the unsucessful coup attempt within the last three to seven weeks.

According to reports received by diplomatic sources, the first attempt was masterminded by his deputy, Mr Asadollah Sarwari. However, the Parchamites discovered the plot and appealed to the Soviets to intevene, which they presumably did.

The second attempt, within 48 hours of the first, was the brainchild of Minister for Interior Said Mohammad Gulabzoi. Again the Soviets intervened on time. There was, however, no independent confirmation of these incidents.

Mr Karmal's political fortunes have fluctuated dramatically over the years. He was founder-member of the Khalq Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) which was formed in January 1965. Mr Karmal was very close to late President Nur Mohammad Taraki. In 1966, Mr Karmal orchestrated a split within the PDPA and broke away with his supporters to form the Parcham wing of the PDPA.

However, Mr Karmal fell from grace when Hafizollah Amin, his ill-fated predecessor, took over from Taraki in a bloody coup. Mr Karmal was then deputy prime minister and was [words indistinct] pro-Taraki leanings and sent to Czechoslovakia as ambassador, where he led a near-exile life until the Soviets flew him back in December last year.

AFP REPORTS WIDESPREAD RUMORS OF IMMINENT COUP

BK171648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, 17 June (AFP)--Rivalry between Afghanistan's two communist party factions--the ruling Parcham and the Khalq--is as bloody as ever, Western diplomatic sources here said.

More than 10 activists from the two sides have been killed every day since June 8, the sources said, and rumors of an imminent coup d'etat against Babrak Karmal are widespread in the capital. The regime's number three man, Asadollah Sarwari, is being whispered as the Karmal successor.

During that week, gunfire was heard frequently in different parts of the city, but it was not known who the antagonists were. Official reports said that the shooting in one sector was "a military exercise," but the army had never trained there before. On June 7 and 15, Soviet tanks took up positions in the center of Kabul, but no shots were fired and their vigilance was unexplained.

The overall situation remains confused, with information and casualty figures conflicting. A reliable source said that poison gas was used on June 8 against 350 children in 14 schools, as well as the headquarters of several organizations, among them the democratic organization for Afghan women (a communist group). Several persons were hospitalized.

Traffic has been heavy at Kabul airport, where 12 transport planes took off daily and seven nightly between June 8 and 15, as well as four cargo planes in a rotating schedule.

On June 13 two helicopters, painted white and bearing the mark of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, surveyed Kabul at low altitude.

In Wardak Province, west of Kabul, Moslem rebels and regular army troops are engaged in heavy combat, and a large contingent of Soviet reinforcements has been seen in the area, the diplomatic sources said.

XINHUA: AFGHAN OFFICIALS KILLED BY GUERRILLAS

OW161059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Peshawar, 13 June--According to a report of a Kabul underground paper SISTERS WHO DIED FOR THE COUNTRY being circulated here in Peshawar, Afghan guerrillas killed the Karmal regime's deputy communications minister (Mulami Laximi).

The surprise attack took place on 24 May. When (Laximi) and another high official of the Ministry of Agriculture were riding in the same car on way to their offices, well-concealed guerrillas suddenly opened fire on them. Both officials were killed.

Recently such surprise attacks on Afghanistan officials have frequently taken place. According to Radio Kabul reports, about 60 government officials have been killed by guerrillas.

The SISTERS WHO DIED FOR THE COUNTRY started publication on 16 May in Kabul in commemoration of those female students killed by Russians during demonstrations against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan over the past 2 months.

KABUL MAYOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF MOSQUE

LD172058 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The foundation stone of the communal mosque of Ebrahim Khalilullam was laid this afternoon by Asadollah Rayam, mayor of Kabul, in the third sector of Khir Khana Mina [district of Kabul] after the recital of a few verses of the Koran.

At this ceremony, in which a great number of the residents of the Khir Khana Mina third sector were present, the mayor of Kabul said in the course of a speech: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has respected the sacred religion of Islam and is respecting it, and as has been declared in the DRA Basic Principles, our revolutionary government has provided and is providing every facility for the performance of the religious duties of our faithful people. The foundation of this mosque is an example of this.

Reciprocally, one of the residents of the Khir Khana Mina thanked our revolutionary government for the measures which it has taken and for providing necessary facilities for the people in order for them to perform their religious duties, and expressed every readiness to defend the revolution and homeland against the foul conspiracies of the enemies of the homeland.

The Ebrahim Khalilullah mosque, which will be constructed over an area of 2,000 square meters, will be built with the cooperation of the people of the locality.

TEXT OF RAO STATEMENT ON VISIT TO USSR

BK171649 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1455 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The following is the text of a statement by P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, in the Lok Sabha [word indistinct] on June 17 on his official visit to the USSR from June 3 to June 7, 1980:

At the invitation of the Government of the USSR, I paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 7 June, 1980. During my stay in Moscow I was received by President Brezhnev and had an opportunity of exchanging views on matters of interest and concern to our two countries. I had official talks with my colleague foreign minister of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko, on a wide range of subjects covering both bilateral relations and international affairs.

I also had a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR I.V. Arkhipov who, together with me, is co-chairman of the India-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Besides Moscow, I also visited Leningrad, a city full of historic memories. During my short stay in that city, I had an opportunity of meeting with G.V. Romanov, who heads the regional communist party in Leningrad.

It was my first visit to the Soviet Union, a country which had suffered great devastation in most destructive war of our times--the Second World War. It was, therefore, a moving experience to witness the massive reconstruction efforts undertaken by that country, symbolised by the rise of the city of Leningrad from ruins.

I would like to place on the table of the house a copy of the joint press statement issued at the end of my visit. I would also like to share with honourable members some impressions of my visit. Wherever I went I was received with great warmth and friendliness, which spoke eloquently of the highest esteem in which our country and our people are held.

I would also like to share with the house of universal admiration for our prime minister and the confidence in her policies which was evident during my visit to the Soviet Union. Our Soviet friends profusely expressed their regard for Indira Gandhi and respect for her leadership of the Government of India.

My talks with the Soviet leaders were marked by a cordiality and openness which I daresay is a measure of the close nature of India-Soviet relationship and which admits of no inhibitions or misunderstandings. Fortunately, there are no bilateral problems between our two countries to preoccupy the foreign ministers. I did, however, review in some detail the progress achieved in the India-Soviet economic, technical and scientific cooperation since my last meeting with Arkhipov in February this year. We agreed that the next session of the India-Soviet joint commission will be held in New Delhi some time during October or November 1980.

Both in Moscow and in Leningrad, I had an opportunity to visit the institutes of Oriental research and meet Soviet indologists. I was impressed by the depth and breadth of in indological studies, both ancient and modern, in the Soviet Union. The fact that these great institutions more than a century old have been engaged in study and research of different aspects of the Indian life, including the preparation of an authoritative version of the Mahabharata. [sentence as received] These facts at once place the abiding bonds of interest and understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union in the right historical perspective.

I also visited the progress publishing house in Moscow which, along with many other similar publishing houses, is engaged in a massive and multifaceted programme of translations of literary works of the Indian languages into Russian and vice versa. There is every scope of widening this exchange so as to include all languages in the Soviet Union. The fact that books translated into Russian run into 50,000 copies or more and are all sold out within a few days goes to show the depth of knowledge and insight of Indian [word indistinct] on the part of the vast Soviet readership. Needless to say, these offer ample scope for greater and more diversified bilateral cooperation.

As the house may recall, the Soviet foreign minister had visited India from February 12 to 14 this year when, among other things, we had discussed in some details the evolving situation in Southwest Asia. A number of important developments have taken place both in our region and in international environment since that visit. The presidents of the USSR and France met in Warsaw. The Soviet foreign minister and his American counterpart and colleague secretary of state met in Vietnam. Therefore my visit to the Soviet Union, apart from being a protocol visit in return for the visit of the Soviet foreign minister, had deeper significance in the context of developments I have mentioned above.

We discussed international issues [words indistinct]. I am glad to say that on many of them there was the similarity of views between our two countries. I would, however, like to inform the house about the important and urgent subjects which came up for a detailed exchange of views in Moscow.

The Soviet leaders were of view that the international situation had been aggravated by several provocative moves by the United States. However, as stated above, some meetings have taken place recently between the Soviet and Western leaders which appear to mark the resumption of a dialogue which was interrupted earlier this year. More meetings of the same kind are likely to take place. It is reasonable to believe that, as a result of these meetings, it may be possible to revive the detente in Europe, say, by the beginning of next year. It was my assessment that the Soviet Union shared this expectation on the international detente and this finds reflection in our joint statement.

Another problem I discussed at length with Gromyko and subsequently with Brezhnev was the regional situation in Southwest Asia.

The Soviet position, as we understand it, was that the Afghan issue had been artificially exaggerated by outside forces and that aggression against Afghanistan was still continuing with help of the well-armed and trained insurgents based on Pakistan territory. The Afghan Government has put forward proposals for a political settlement, the first step in which would have to be a meeting between representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan and similarly between representatives of Afghanistan and Iran. Only after the direct contacts had been established could other countries think of participation in the working out of a guaranteed solution. But any talk about the withdrawal of forces without furnishing of the complete and reliable guarantees of an end to the interference in Afghanistan and without an actual end of such interference would merely hinder the achievement of a solution. At the same time, the Soviet leaders left us in no doubt on the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw troops once a political settlement had been reached.

Our approach to the problem has been as follows: We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale, and did not present a threat to the security and stability in the region.

However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months, even after they are discounted for the inevitable interested propaganda element, do seem to suggest that in view of the situation there, the hope that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan could indeed remain limited in time as originally intended is not very strong.

This is naturally a matter of concern to India, as indeed to others who seek a reduction of tension and a peaceful solution to the problems of the region. It is time for us to ask ourselves the question whether the Soviet troops meant for assisting in Afghanistan have not become or are not likely to become a pretext for those who wish to create further instability in that country. Our fear is that, beyond a reasonable time frame, this could well come to pass and this is why we urge that a stage has come when ways and means other than military should be devised to bring about a solution to the problem while this is still within the range of possibility. The emergence of a political solution in Afghanistan has, therefore, acquired an urgency greater than ever before.

I am sure the honourable members will agree with me when I say that the situation in Afghanistan is evolving so fast that it would be rash for anyone to claim that he has an answer to the problem. For instance, after my return from Moscow, a three-member committee proposed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference has met in Tehran. In regard to this committee, while we tended to believe that it would constitute an advance over the previous position of the Islamic conference, we did not get any clearcut cooroboration of this assessment while we were in Moscow. On the whole, this committee seems to have had a mixed reception so far, although allowance has to be made for the extreme nature and appearance of the initial public postures on both sides. Again I have seen press reports from Washington quoting a senior U.S. official which would suggest a slight but significant shift in the American position on the subject. We shall not let these uncertainties and ambiguities deter or dampen our efforts to work towards a solution. In such circumstances, it would be too early, if not also inappropriate, to make a definitive assessment of the situation. However, adverting to my visit to the Soviet Union, I must add that the Soviet Union seemed to have fully understood and respected the views held by India, recognizing that it is but natural for a nonaligned country like India to have a different perspective on some international questions. I have every reason to believe that the Soviet leadership appreciates our efforts to attain normalisation in and around Afghanistan. This issue has not allowed even the slightest clouding of our bilateral relations. These have indeed grown from strength to strength during the last 5 months.

As the house is aware, the government has had the benefit of holding consultations with a very large number of countries, both in the region and outside, and the consensus, after our consultations, and these include our discussions with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Eastern Europe, is that there is a need to prevent escalation of tensions in Southwest Asia. There is also a recognition all round that the problems can be resolved only through a political solution.

Sir, since I am confining this statement to my visit to the Soviet Union I shall conclude it with a brief outline of what appears to be the possible directions for a meaningful followup. It is obvious that we are too vitally interested in the region to be dismayed or disheartened by the alternating swings of overreaction and utter scepticism which seem to characterize opinions of some other countries. We will not give up the immediate task is [as received] to undertake consultations for the limited purpose of getting a dialogue started without any strict stipulation as to the outcome thereof.

This will be our endeavour hereafter, although in view of the stated positions as of today, it is not going to be an easy task. This exercise will also involve a meticulous sifting of the global, regional and national aspects and their inevitable interaction. However, in the process several other lines of perception would open up for further probe and action leading hopefully to the contours of a political solution.

Before I end, I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my Soviet hosts for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to me and to the members of my delegation. This visit marks yet another important stage in the consolidation of relations between our two countries. I am confident that India and the Soviet Union will, in future, continue to cooperate closely, both bilaterally as well as in the international arena. Thank you.

IRAN CONSIDERING SUPPLYING CRUDE ON LONG-TERM BASIS

BK180349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Iran is to consider supply of crude to India under a long-term arrangement.

In a television interview in Bombay before departure for his country, Iranian Commerce Minister Reza Sadr said this arrangement will be of mutual benefit to both countries. He said the burden on India because of the increase in oil prices will be lessened when the two countries have a package deal and the increased transfer to technology from India to Iran.

MINISTER SAYS ROMANIA TO STRENGTHEN TRADE TIES

BK171715 Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 June (AFP)--India and Romania are to strengthen their economic and trade relations, the visiting Romanian minister of machine building industry, Ioan Avram, said here today after his meeting with the federal minister for industry, Dr Charanjit Chanana.

Mr Avram identified machine tools, production of locomotives, cement, oil drilling equipment and pumps used in oil industry as possible areas of cooperation.

Dr Chanana noted that India had the required know-how in most of the fields that the Romanian side had mentioned.

GOVERNMENT TO CRUSH SECESSIONIST MOVEMENT IN NORTHEAST

BK171625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Home Minister Zail Singh assured the Rajya Sabha today that the government is fully prepared to meet the situation created by secessionist forces in the entire north-eastern region.

Replying to a calling attention motion on the recent clashes in Tripura raised by Nageshwar Prasad Shahi, Lok Dal, and others, he said attempts to separate any part of India would be crused. He told the members that the government will not tolerate foreign or Indian missionaries if they indulge in antinational activities but he made it clear that they will not be prevented from propagating religion or promotion their welfare activity.

The home minister assured all possible assistance to the state government in providing relief to the victims of the recent clashes. He said all those found responsible for the situation will not be spared. He renewed his appeal to the opposition in dealing with the situation.

Earlier, Minister of State for Home Affairs P Venkatasubbiah informed the house in a written reply that army and paramilitary forces have been rushed to Tripura. According to the state government, 898 persons have been taken into custody. The situation continues to be tense and will require a close watch. Giving the details of the outrage Venkatasubbiah told the house that 358 persons have lost their lives, over 500 injured and over 200,000 have been rendered homeless.

TRIPURA CHIEF MINISTER: SITUATION IMPROVING IN STATE

BK171615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said in Agartala that the situation in the state continues to improve, barring one or two incidents. He said that there are now about 239,000 people in 146 relief camps. The chief minister said that some people are living in the camps out of fear. He added that in future no one will be allowed to come to the camp without genuine reason and no further relief camp will be opened. About 4,000 people of (Beliamura) area have gone back to their houses and another 3,000 to 4,000 people are likely to follow suit. These persons will be given 7 days' rations in advance besides police protection.

Chakraborti said that 3,000 metric tons of foodgrains are likely to arrive in Tripura soon. Two hundred special wagons carrying foodgrains have already reached Moghulsarai railway station, he added.

Food Riots

BK171617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--Widespread food riots broke out in the agitation-troubled north-east Indian state of Tripura today when thousands of tribesmen, hiding in the jungles for fear of reprisal stormed villages for food, reports reaching here said.

An estimated 40,000 Christian tribesmen are believed tc have gone to the wood to evade arrest and government action following last week's violent clashes between them and and the immigrant settlers that left at least 1,000 dead, thousand injured and 200,000 homeless.

The tribesmen have been in the jungles for the last 10 days, the reports said.

Tripura jungle produces plenty of pineapples and jackfruit but the interior forests do not have fruit trees in abundance.

An army unit posted in one of the affected areas reported that at least 500 tribesmen starving in the jungles were spotted. They vanished when they saw the unit.

Since the tribesmen took their children along with them to the woods it is feared that unless food is immediately rushed to them many would face certain death.

Alarmed by the situation, the Marxist chief minister of Tripura state, Nripen Chakraborty, today asked the federal government to immediately airdrop 100 tonnes of cooked food to the jungles.

Meanwhile, the state government reported that the food stock was fast running out and that the state, with a population of two million, was left with only a week's supply.

Unless food is immediately supplied, kitchens in the 150 state-run relief camps, which are feeding 200,000 persons, would have to be closed down, the reports said.

Since food supply from the plains would take days to reach the state by road, the only option left to the federal government is to airdrop food.

Meanwhile, reports reaching the federal capital speak of renewed violence in the state, but details were lacking.

Alarmed by the situation, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's chief administrator for the entire north-eastern region alerted the law enforcing agencies to thwart any attempt to spark off a Tripura-like situation in the bordering states. Reinforcements have been sent to sensitive areas in Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur state.

There has been violence in all these states where the local people have been demanding the detection and deportation of immigrant settlers from Bangladesh and Nepal.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The agreement for the purchase of equipment and spare parts [words indistinct] department of road and airport construction of the Ministry of Public Works, worth over $3 million was signed today between the Ministry of Public Works and the trade representative of the Soviet Union in Kabul. (?According to) the terms of this agreement, the equipment and spare parts will be delivered to the Afghan side within (?9) months. [Text] [Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80 LD]

JAPANESE LOAN--India is to get a loan of 287.6 million rupees for the development of the Bombay offshore oilfield. Notes in this regard were exchanged by Economic Affairs Secretary R.N. Malhotra and Japanese Charge d'Affaires (Suniyake) in New Delhi on 7 June. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jun 80 BK]

NEW ENVOY TO THAILAND--Ashok Bhalchandra Gokhale, Minister in the Embassy of India, Washington, has been appointed ambassador of India to Thailand in succession to Kantilal Lallubhai Dalal. He is expected to take up his assignment shortly. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0844 GMT 5 Jun 80 BK]

SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON JERUSALEM REQUESTED

BK180857 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic group at the United Nations has unanimously requested Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to present on behalf of the Islamic nations the Islamic world's stand at next week's UN Security Council session on Jerusalem. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, reporting from New York, says that last night's Islamic group meeting formally asked Ole Algard, the Security Council president and Norway's ambassador, to convene a session of the Security Council next Monday to consider Israeli efforts to make Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state. Niaz A. Naik, Pakistan's UN representative, presided at the meeting of the Islamic group. He immediately conveyed the group's request to Agha Shahi, who is currently in London on an official visit.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN says the Islamic group understands that Agha Shahi, as the current chairman of the Islamic Conference, will inaugurate the debate in the council. The group's meeting also decided that in view of the great importance that the Islamic Conference attaches to the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's rights, top-level representation should be made at the council's session.

The Islamic group also extended a similar invitation to Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference. It is also known that the group stressed the need for all Islamic nations to present a consensus draft resolution in the council. Therefore, an eight-member drafting committee was set up. In addition, a working paper has already been prepared. The resolution is expected to ask the council to condemn Israeli designs to change the character of Jerusalem and to declare null and void all Israeli steps aimed at changing the demographic, religious and cultural status of Jerusalem.

The Security Council session is being convened in accordance with the decision taken at last month's Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad.

GROUP TO HOLD MEETING ON AFGHAN SITUATION 21-22 JULY

BK171734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the organization of Islamic countries, has said a meeting involving the organization will be held on the 21st and 22d of next month to continue efforts for solving the Afghan problem.

In a newspaper interview, he said the aim is to bring about a meeting of the Afghan freedom-fighters and the representatives of the ruling party in Kabul. He said, though both sides were contacted, only the freedomfighters agreed to attend the meeting. Chatti said if the ruling party does not respond, the Islamic Conference will meet the freedomfighters and will contact Moscow. He said if the two sides meet and compromise, he would ask Moscow to pull out its troops from Afghanistan. He denied reports that the Soviet Union had refused to meet him and two other members of the committee set up by the Islamabad conference.

IRANIAN RAILROAD DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES NOTED

BK180148 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Iran would welcome technical cooperation with Pakistan to improve its railroad system. This was stated by (Mohammad Ali Zadeh), leader of the visiting four-member delegation of Iranian railroads, in an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN.

He said Iran wants Pakistan to train its railroad personnel and various other professionals. He said Iran would also welcome economic cooperation with Pakistan railroads. He also showed interest in obtaining Pakistan's assistance in manufacturing heavy and spare parts for railroads, cars and engines.

The Iranian delegation concluded its talks with Pakistani officials in Lahore yesterday. The delegation has since left for Karachi.

SAUDI LOAN EXPECTED FOR PORT QASIM PROJECT

WA181415 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, June 5. Saudi Arabic is expected to provide Pakistan another 28 million dollars for the Port Qasim project, besides the two agreements signed here yesterday. Official sources told APP, the third agreement was ready and was likely to be signed shortly.

The loan will be provided by the Saudi Fund for Development. The Fund's vice-chairman and the managing-director, Mr Mohammad A. al-Sugair, is likely to visit Pakistan for the signing.

Sheikh Mohammad Abal Khail, the Saudi minister for finance and national economy, who was here for talks with Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister for finance, was accompanied by Mr Mohammad A. al-Sugair, as member of the minister's six-man delegation. Necessary talks for the Port Qasim loan are understood to have taken place during the visit to Islamabad.

The Port Qasim project, which will provide Pakistan the second port, is estimated to cost a total of 495 million dollars. The completion of the project is currently being undertaken in various phases.

Sheikh Abal Khail, who talked to newsmen at Islamabad airport this morning before his departure for Karachi, confirmed the near-finalisation of the third agreement. He said "another agreement is on the way", besides the two signed by him yesterday.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Qotbzadeh: No Concrete Plan

LD180753 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jun 80 p 8

[Morten Fyhn report: "No Hostage Plan"]

[Text] "There is no definite plan in existence which could lead to the release of the 53 American hostages in Tehran. But there are 'signs of elements' which could contribute to a solution," Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt said at a press conference yesterday. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh also left Oslo for Stockholm as the guest of the Swedish social democrats.

Before his departure Qotbzadeh confirmed Willy Brandt's statement that there is no concrete plan as yet.

"I have explained our views and our principles, and this was the only aim of my visit here," he said in a conversation with NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA.

On behalf of the Socialist International Brandt pointed out to Qotbzadeh that much good would be achieved if the hostages were released, not only for the hostages and their families but also for Iran and the Iranian people. Brandt also hoped that Iran is now willing to begin to cooperate with the rest of the world.

The Iranian foreign minister was also informed of the Socialist International's unequivocal view of the taking of hostages, both during the visit of three-man delegation to Tehran a short while ago and also during the talks in Oslo.

"My impression is that the hostage problem cannot be solved by exerting pressure on Iran," Brandt said.

"A final solution is connected with what happened in Iran in the past and necessitates that we understand what happened to people there. This has more to do with psychology than with military pressure," the former West German federal chancellor said. He stressed the Socialist International's sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for independence and liberation, and condemned all injustice, bloodshed and violence.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declared that the journey he recently made to Tehran with Olof Palme and Felipe Gonzalez had been discussed in advance with the United States. Kreisky, Brandt and other leading participants in the Oslo meeting have attached great importance to the fact that Iran, through its foreign minister, has had the opportunity to give an account of its view of the matter. It is now hoped that this contact can be enlarged and in the short term lead to an easing of the deadlocked positions.

"The matter is one of internal politics, both in Iran and in the United States," Kreisky said. He also pointed to the problems that arise within a revolution with many centers of power and uncertainty over leadership.

"But the hostages are diplomats, regardless of what they have been accused of, and they must therefore be released," Kreisky said.

The final communique from the Socialist International states that the international situation continues to be extremely serious. As a contribution to the efforts to reopen the dialogue between East and West great importance is attached to the coming Moscow visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

On the situation in Afghanistan it says that a political solution must include Soviet withdrawal with simultaneous respect for the security requirements of neighboring states.

Students 'Will Obey' Majles Ruling

LD180853 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jun 80 p 8

[Peter Sundberg report: "The Students Will Obey Our Decision"]

[Excerpt] Oslo, Friday--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who arrived in Stockholm Friday evening together with Olof Palme, will meet with Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and representatives of Swedish industry.

The Iranian foreign minister, who has been called one of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's eminences grises, confirmed this in an interview he gave to DAGENS NYHETER before his departure from Oslo. He is visiting Sweden at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party and will stay at Roenneberg manor on Lidingoe, where he will continue his talks with Olof Palme Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Qotbzadeh's visit to Oslo seems to have tired him. He has rushed from one meeting to another during his 2-day visit. He has managed to meet the people he wanted to meet--the West German Social Democrat Willy Brandt, Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Spain's Socialist Leader Felipe Gonzalez, Sweden's Olof Palme.

With tired lines around the eyes he received me in his hotel room on the 20th floor of Oslo's Stadshotell, between showering and leaving for Stockholm. He answered my questions in a quiet voice, vastly different from the authoritative impression he made at Thursday's press conference.

He is tired of questions about the hostages, but does not think that it will be long before the hostage situation will be resolved. The Iranian parliament, the Majles, will deal with the question in 2-3 weeks, once a new government has been formed.

When asked whether he will be part of it he merely lifts his hands and laughs. He does not think that the students who have been holding the 50 Americans hostage since 4 November last year will be an obstacle.

"The students will obey the decision of parliament," he said.

But have they done this in the past?

"They will obey," he said curtly. He does not want to go so far as to say that the government will then resort to physical means against the students. Once again merely: "They will obey."

There is no timetable for the release of the hostages, according to Qotbzadeh. The parliament must first reach a decision, then Ayatollah Khomeyni will interpret the parliamentary decision. Qotbzadeh does not wish to speculate on the parliamentary decision.

He says that Iran is extremely willing to establish contacts with countries outside the great power bloc.

"And we have great respect for Sweden's independent stance," he said.

In Sweden, apart from meeting Olof Palme and Ola Ullsten, he will also meet representatives of Swedish industry, among them the Nynaes group, he told me.

But he did not wish to be more specific about whether he has any definite wishes or what the aim of the meetings are. On the other hand he gives a clear indication of what Iran has.

"We have money. And we are willing to invest in what our people can benefit from."

Even though he does not admit that the U.S. and European Economic Council trade boycott is having any effect, it is perhaps beginning to make itself felt, and for this reason the Iranian Government is seeking new avenues.

Qotbzadeh would rather talk about Iran, about all the things that do not emerge in Western news media--that Iran, since the shah was forced to leave the country, has cut defense costs by 65 percent, which now go to social ends, that 85 percent of industry and all the banks have been nationalized, that a land reform has been implemented, which means that no one is allowed to own more land than he can work himself, that 700,000 young people are helping voluntarily in the reconstruction of the country, that all education is free.

He wants to talk about all of this "but has been silenced because of the hostages".

But is it not better then to release the hostages?

"The hostages are a problem for the United States, not for us." He repeated the demand that the United States should confess its crimes, as he calls them. The Iranian demand that the shah must be returned also stands.

"The United States generates a great deal of abhorrence among the people after 7 [as published] years of oppression after the shah came to power in 1953 with the help of the United States. And what is the fate of the hostages compared with all these years of oppression?"

For Qotbzadeh the Oslo victory has been a great success. He says he is very satisfied. But he does not want to say if he has been influenced by the Socialist International's views that the hostages must be released. He says only: "I have listened to their views and they have listened to mine."

It remains to be seen if the meeting has been a success for the Socialist International. When the hostages are released we will know.

"Psychology and talks, not military action." This is West German Socialist International Chairman Willy Brandt's recipe for a solution to the hostage question.

"We have urged the Iranian foreign minister to try to solve the hostage question in a peaceful, and as Qotbzadeh himself says, honorable way as soon as possible.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, annoyed at Swedish reports on Thursday that he is supposed to have said that there is a plan for the hostages' release, shares the same view. Such a plan does not exist and never has, he said.

"We are very worried about the hostages, but the problem itself is doing more damage today.

"There are many centers of power in the revolution today and it is just not the case that one person can sit and press a button to get the hostages released.

"An Islamic fundamentalist does not care a damn about Europe, Kreisky said. "They seem to want to be isolated. But we originally wanted to set up contacts, and we have succeeded.

"There is one thing you can be sure of: A boycott is no solution.

"It is only good for American public opinion, but it has no effect on Iran--they are just laughing."

Kreisky denied that there have been contacts with the American Government.

"But where American, British and French diplomacy have failed, we have succeeded. We have been able to listen to their views. But the ball is in the court of the Iranian parliament and the question can only be solved by an agreement between the parties in conflict in Iran."

Moderates Want Hostages Released

LD171135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, (KUNA)--U.N. special envoy Adib ad-Dawudi, who left for New York Monday, had been assured by Iranian authorities that the U.S. hostages held in Iran would be released after the issue is considered and approved by the Islamic assembly next month, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said Iranian authorities have now come to the conclusion that it is in the best interest of Iran to get rid of the hostages as early as possible and project a healthy image of the Islamic Revolution on the international level.

Another significant development is a marked change in the attitude of Moslem students holding the hostages and the fundamentalists who were silent over the hostage issue and the conciliatory moves aimed at releasing the hostages.

Earlier, they used to be highly sensitive and allergic to any mention about the release of the hostages and had been bitterly criticizing Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for his "moderate and conciliatory role."

Qotbzadeh, supported by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other moderate leaders, is reportedly trying hard to get the hostages released.

It was at Qotbzadeh's initiative and invitation that Ad-Dawudi visited Iran a second time and received a warm welcome, contrary to his early visit.

Beheshti on Majles Hostage Debate

NC180935 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 18 (AFP)--The Iranian parliament will be ready to start debating the American hostages question, Islamic Republic Party leader Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference here today.

The ayatollah, who is also president of the Iranian Supreme Court, added that this did not mean the hostages question would be settled in less than a month, but that it would take less than a month for certain parliamentary formalities to be completed--such as the setting up the Constitutional Council. He denied a report in the newspaper DONYAYE here that the hostages question might be submitted to a national referendum. "The question falls within the competence of the parliament," he said.

Asked if he was a candidate for prime minister's office, Ayatollah Beheshti said he would turn down such an offer.

TEHRAN RADIO SAYS U.S. WANTS TO KILL SHAH

LD172137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] With the recent referendum in Egypt changing three principles of that country's Constitution, As-Sadat can now remain president for as long as he lives. He has received help and planes from America. The United States supports all those who serve it, and As-Sadat has discovered that with U.S. support it is possible to become a king and to stay in power for life. Now he has gained even more by being a traitor--he has also become a cancer specialist, acting as the shah's doctor and rushing to his side as soon as his health deteriorated.

"This news once again exposes the American conspiracy to get rid of the shah. As was clear from the very beginning when the shah stepped into Egypt, the Americans handed the shah over to Anwar as-Sadat only to implement the plan to kill him, and they wanted this to take place in a corner of the world where none of the servants of America would be able to use it as a pretext to criticize America for its carelessness in protecting the lives of its hirelings. Of course, America has concocted a very good plan in sending this paranoid patient, who has been led to believe that he has cancer, over to someone who does not have the slightest knowledge of medicine. To prevent this news from being laughed about once it became public knowledge, the United States sent one or two inexperienced doctors to help As-Sadat. We have heard about As-Sadat's masterpiece. As you too have probably heard, today is the second day As-Sadat has been treating the deposed shah, and today Answar As-Sadat expressed his opinion about his work, saying that the reason for the persistent high temperature of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is the continuous treatment he has been undergoing during the past few days. Therefore, it is not quite clear what Anwar As-Sadat with his new treatment procedures and the American doctor sent by Carter are doing to have landed the poor shah in such muddy water. It may be that Anwar as-Sadat has made another deal. After the huge sum which he collected from his friend in order to keep the shah in Egypt, perhaps now has made another deal with Carter and his friends to get rid of the White House's disgrace for America in these preelection days when Carter does not dare embark on a serious action against Iran and to serve the boss by killing As-Sadat's old friend."

U.S. ABILITY TO INVADE PERSIAN GULF QUESTIONED

JN180708 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] REUTER reports that Jimmy Carter has once again made threats similar to those he made on 23 January in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

President Carter announced that any Soviet measure to control the Persian Gulf will be repulsed by any means, particularly by military means.

This U.S. threat, after relative silence by Washington in the wake of the devastating failure of the U.S. aggression against Iran, comes at a time when U.S. B-52 bomber planes are carrying out new missions in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean with the purpose of showing U.S. military presence in the strategic Indian Ocean, particularly keeping close watch over the Soviet navy's activities. During most of these missions, the U.S. planes used the British Diego Garcia base.

In truth, one must say that all U.S. attempts to bring Iran to its knees and isolate it economically and politically have failed, because the kind of economic boycott the U.S. wanted to impose has not been implemented by its Western European allies against Iran. By adopting active diplomatic moves, Iran succeeded in publicizing the Iranian revolution and in placing the U.S. attempts in a tight corner. This forced Carter to carry out new maneuvers to compensate for the failure of his policies both on the domestic and foreign levels.

The maneuvers by U.S. F-4E fighter planes with the participation of 35 Egyptian F-4 planes are the first U.S. military manifestations in the Middle East and indicate the extensive U.S. efforts to compensate for its failure--the loss of Iran--and for the increasing Soviet influence in the area in the wake of the overt Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

These U.S. threats, undoubtedly, are not the last. We have been listening to such threats since the Iranian-U.S. relations became tense and since the incident of the U.S. hostages. Despite the fact that the Persian Gulf has been added to the list of areas for which the United States will be ready to wage war, we wonder whether the United States can launch a military aggression against the Persian Gulf. Will not this aggression drag another superpower to the arena and ignite a nuclear war between the Eastern and Western superpowers? In fact, another Vietnam will take place and the United States will be defeated. That's why such calculations make us view Carter's threats as just political deception which cannot be considered important.

AD-DAWUDI REPORTS TO WALDHEIM ON FACTFINDING MISSION

JN180824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Adib ad-Dawudi, the special UN envoy who visited Tehran recently, has stated that the UN factfinding delegation set up to solve the U.S.-Iranian crisis will not visit Tehran in the near future.

Ad-Dawudi's statement was made at the end of a 3-hour meeting with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. During the meeting, Ad-Dawudi handed Waldheim his report on the talks he had held with Iranian officials.

Ad-Dawudi said that he informed Waldheim that Iran wants the UN commission to publish its report on Iran's complaints against the United States so that the Iranian people will know that their interests are being considered. Ad-Dawudi added: The dissemination of this report will change the Iranians' viewpoints, will help to clarify the situation and will stress that the deposed shah had violated human rights and that the United States had interfered in Iran's internal affairs.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ADDRESSES WELCOMING PARTY IN MOSCOW

LD171215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS Reza Salimi, the minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has arrived in Moscow at the head of an economic delegation. He was welcomed by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow Mohammad Mokri; Iranian Embassy staff and several economic officials of the USSR.

According to the report, the minister of economic affairs and finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a speech addressing the welcoming party and said: The arrival of this delegation is a clear sign of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. This is the first time since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran that a high-ranking Iranian delegation has traveled to the Soviet Union to discuss (?financial) and technical matters.

He added: We have had good relations of mutual understanding and friendship with the Soviet Union since the revolution. If we discuss more issues than usual it is a sign that we are eager to develop good relations in accordance with the spirit of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and I think that the arrival of this economic delegation will open a new chapter in relation, between the two countries and our friends and neighbors will understand us better.

The report indicates that Skachkov, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in reply to the speech of the Iranian minister of economic affairs and finance, I said: I hope that we shall be able to amicably solve the problems which are on the agenda of our discussion. You can be certain that these discussions will take place in a friendly atmosphere according to the principle of good-neighborly relations.

TEHRAN ATTACKS HUSAYN, OTHERS FOR LINKS WITH BAKHTIAR

JN171107 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0720 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From "Events and Spotlights" program]

[Excerpts] The Beirut SAWT ASH-SHAGHGHILAH newspaper reports that during his recent visit to Britain, King Husayn, the shah of Jordan, met with Shahpur Bakhtiar and a number of others hostile to the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They held extremely secret talks in one of the deposed shah's palaces in Britain.

We have been watching the close and extensive cooperation between the Saudi king, the Moroccan monarch, the presidents for life--such as Saddam Husayn and Anwar as-Sadat--and Shahpur Bakhtiar. Now we are watching King Husayn, who is escalating his hostile operations against the Islamic Revolution and thus officially entering the field of struggle against the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran.

King Husayn has adopted a hostile position against the Islamic Revolution in Iran since its declaration. All were expecting King Husayn to declare his criticism and opposition to the revolution before any other Arab leader because of the suspension of the continuous allocations, estimated at millions of dollars, offered to him by the deposed shah and because [words indistinct] of his inability to continue to benefit from the riches of the shah's palaces. Because King Husayn did not feel a direct threat from the Jordanian people's revolution at the early stages of the triumph of the Iranian revolution, he did not publicly announce his hostility to the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The only reason behind the revolution of the Jordanian people against their king is because the king is an agent of the United States and Britain. The people are suffering a loss because of the king's agentry of foreign governments. The best examples of the king are the black September incidents and the absence of actual Jordanian participation in the June 1967 war against Israel.

This agentry led King Husayn, following orders from his masters, to join the allies' side and implement planned operations to eliminate the Islamic Revolution in Iran. King Husayn's meeting with Shahpur Bakhtiar is only part of the first stages of these operations. Although King Husayn's cooperation will not benefit Shahpur Bakhtiar, who receives support from others, his cooperation comes to complete the group hostile to the revolution. While the other sides adopt hostile positions against Iran for different reasons, King Husayn has longed for the world of sensual pleasures at the shah's palaces. The absence of the shah's dollars makes him restless.

The more we become aware of the nature of those who meet in France and Britain to conspire against Iran, the more we realize the legitimacy of the Islamic Revolution. What adds to our pleasure is the fact that those who are hostile to the Islamic Revolution are only individuals who are not supported by their peoples. In fact, the reason behind their collaboration and mobilization against Iran is to prevent the stability of a popular government in the region. They are afraid that such a government will motivate other peoples to rise and try to establish a similar system.

We do not of course know why these reactionary leaders do not support and protect courageous and strong elements to confront the regime in Iran, instead of supporting a person like Shahpur Bakhtiar, whose past is known to all. He has no popularity except among the class of conspiring Iranians. We know very well the nature of this class of Iranians: They will hide immediately when they hear the first bullet.

Saddam Husayn, by offering two radio transmitters; the Saudi family, by paying the expenses of these transmitters; the sultan of Oman, by offering the military bases; Anwar as-Sadat, by training individuals; and other parties, by presenting various kinds of aid, are supporting a person who was incapable of assuming leadership even at a time when he was powerful. At that time, the people prevented the ministers of Shahpur Bakhtiar from even entering their ministries.

Now, what is the aim behind this abominable alliance against Iran? We do not know the answer of this question, but we know that to resort to a falling leaf in order to prevent the flow of the mighty waves of the Islamic Revolution will not achieve any purpose. Had the supporters of Bakhtiar thought about what they were doing, they would have realized that they are wasting their money and efforts.

PETROLEUM MINISTER MO'INFAR CRITICIZES ZAKI YAMANI

ID171902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar severely criticized the Saudi Arabian oil policy in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY. Regarding the news reported by REUTER which emerged from Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani's interview in London in which he announced that the oil price policy adopted during the past 18 months has aimed at worsening the world economic crisis, Minister Mo'infar said: If Mr Yamani means that the Iranian revolution has to some extent succeeded in bringing the price of oil to a more reasonable level, and as a result industrial countries now have to pay more for this vital material, then he is right. This is only a tenth of the rightful price that the producing countries have gained.

But if he means that such action creates a world economic crisis and that high inflation will swallow the world, then he should know that in 1973 the price of oil was increased threefold and the resulting inflation was less than this figure. It would be a good idea if his eminence, instead of worrying about the world economy, would worry about his own nation, which is being plundred by American imperialism. His eminence, as the agent and puppet of imperialism, is causing the national wealth of the Arabian Peninsula to be transported to industrial countries.

Mo'infar also said: It is interesting that Shaykh Zaki Yamani says in his interview that we should increase our production so that the world does not have to worry about oil shortages. The oil-producing countries are nurturing a snake. How dare he tread on the interests of the oil-producing countries and of his own nation with his sycophantic services. It is up to the nation of Saudi Arabia and to other oil-producing countries to rid themselves of this kind of person.

Answering a question on whether he thought Saudi Arabia would take steps to reduce its oil exports, Mo'infar noted: Shaykh Zaki Yamani cannot tolerate the pressure from the OPEC members, and sooner or later he will have to accept the decision of the OPEC countries and reduce oil exports. The longer he waits to take the necessary steps, the [words indistinct] facing his own nation, and there is the hope that the nation of Saudi Arabia will respond more naturally to this.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION SEEKS TO BUY OIL, SUPPLY PARTS

LD171127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary for economic relations with foreign countries and member of the Executive Council of the Province of Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, who has come to Iran accompanied by a high-ranking delegation from that country, this morning met 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting, in addition to requesting the purchase of large amounts of crude oil and gas from Iran, the delegation declared Yugoslavia's readiness to prepare and implement petrochemical projects and also to supply all the spare parts required by the Iranian oil industry. It was agreed that talks on the signing of relevant contracts should be continued.

Also, regarding the delivery of the additional oil requested by Yugoslavia, it was arranged that the matter will be discussed with the oil delegation from that country that is scheduled to arrive within the next 2 weeks.

QOTBZADEH INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS 16 JUNE

LD170934 Tehran PARS in English 0745 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, PARS NEWS AGENCY--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh returned from his short visit to socialist countries of Europe on Sunday night. In a press conference held yesterday answering to a question concerning mission of Syrian member of the United Nations delegation to investigate grievances of Iran against the United States, Adib ad-Dawudi, who left Tehran this morning, the foreign minister said: I have already said and would like to emphasize again that the function of U.N. commission of inquiry has been the investigation of the shah's crimes, intervention of the United States in Iran and visiting of the hostages. The commission has not been able to fulfill the third part but the visit to the hostages was only for finding out that their condition is alright.

After the commission left, the representatives of the Red Cross visited all the hostages and reported that they were in good health and their living conditions are alright. Therefore, the essence of their third party of the mission is already accomplished and now the function of the commission is to give its report and we agreed with the visit of Mr ad-Dawudi to Iran only if he needed more information concerning the first and second part and nothing else. Therefore, we do not recognise any competence for the U.N. commission in Iran except to give its report, nothing else. So we do not recognise in them the competence even to discuss the hostage issue anymore. If they want to give the report, they are welcome to give it the way they have found out. If they do not, I should say clearly that our confidence in the U.N. is diminished because they have not fulfilled their own mission."

A reporter asked Qotbzadeh that how much the issue of the hostages was discussed with the socialist leaders, to which he replied: "I cannot say how many percent," responded Qotbzadeh. But the question was discussed fairly. We precisely expressed our viewpoints saying that the question of the hostages is not separated from the 25 years of intervention of the U.S. in Iran. We gave our reasoning and the members discussed Iran and the Iranian revolution and made reference to the hostages. They believed that this question should be resolved as soon as possible.

When asked whether he came away with any new viewpoints about the hostage issue, the foreign minister said: "For me it was useful to get their view the way they expressed it, the reasoning behind each member and each country, why they want the issue to be resolved and in what context they want it to be resolved. It was rather an inquiry which was useful for me and which I am going to report to the Revolutionary Council, the imam and the government. But nevertheless, the fact is that they got our views as well. There was a tremendous misunderstanding concerning the reasoning behind all this. They recognised the fact that there are some reasons behind it and recognised the fact that this question should be resolved peacefully and honourably and that unless they deal with the cause they cannot eliminate the effects," pointed out Qotbzadeh.

Responding to a question whether the issue of the hostages under some circumstances has done more harm to the revolution than good, Qotbzadeh stated that some leaders of the socialist parties have told us that the issue of hostages has prevented them from defending the Iranian revolution the way they wanted. And obviously there has been tremendous propaganda and criticism against us. But whether it has done more harm than good to the Iranian revolution we have a proverb in Farsi that "we count the chickens at the end of the autumn," added the foreign minister.

Commenting on a question concerning Iranian foreign policy, Qotbzadeh said: "We are not resorting to close door politics. The forces who are indirectly applauding the American foreign policy here and the forces who are applauding the Soviet foreign policy: One wants to isolate us and the other one is for long-term objectives want to isolate us as well. And the two forces are putting hands in hands and trying to put pressure on us as much as possible and obviously attacking our foreign policy which is a policy of openness and discussion and understanding. Considering the human beings are there to be listened to and listen and obviously we have to take into consideration our viewpoint and checking our policy accordingly not only to our interest but to the interest of the world peace and the world comprehension and obviously in the interest of the oppressed people around the world. So in this context we see that our views, our policy of 'not East nor West' does no harm either to United States nor to the Soviet Union. And that is why the forces around the world are trying continuously to put pressure on Iran for isolation so that this policy does not succeed, and either you have got to be dependent on the United States or the Soviet Union. But we are determined to fight this policy to the end and we maintain our 'not East nor West' policy.

That is why we have not hesitated to advocate this policy without any problem. And our all-over efforts in the world have been given some positive responses, which are really encouraging."

Responding to another question about his meetings with European industrialists during his recent visit, and that if it paved the way for any industrial agreement between the socialist countries and Iran, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: I only met with some Swedish industrialists in Stockholm. Some of them had some grievances, some of them have some projects in Iran. I explained to them the difficulties we have after the revolution and we mutually hoped for further cooperation on the basis of mutual interests.

In reply to a question whether the recent international conference investigating U.S. intervention in Iran would help to solve the problem between Iran and United States, he said: "I think there has been some reduction in tension and some work has been done and continuation of these efforts I hope will make that atmosphere more clear."

TEHRAN PRESS REPORTS ON TRIAL OF TWO IRAQI SPIES

JN172039 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes the following front-page headline: "Trial of Two Iraqi Spies." The paper publishes the details of the trial of the two Iraqi spies, 'Idan Haj Hajjun from (Mendeli) and Qasim Salamih from Mashhad, conducted by the second branch of the Islamic Revolution Court. During the trial, the defendant [as heard] confessed to spying for the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and contacting Col 'Ali Ahmad Salih, the military attache in the Iraqi Embassy. He also confessed to receiving money in return for documents he handed over to the attache on the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

More Than 30 Russians Killed

LD171812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Following their recent victories in different parts of Afghanistan, the Muslim strugglers of Afghanistan have surrounded [as heard] Nimruz Province after a bloody battle with the USSR's forces.

The representative of the national front for the liberation of Afghanistan in Zahedan has reported that the Muslim strugglers shot down two helicopters and airplanes during this battle and killed more than 30 Russians. The Muslim strugglers recently inflicted heavy losses on Russian troops near Kabul, Qandahar and Herat, and following the confrontations captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Soviet Aircraft Downed

JN172113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin bureau has told our correspondent in Zahedan that fierce fighting broke out last Sunday between the mojahedin, who were beseiging the Nimruz Province center, and the aggressive Soviet forces.

As a result of the fighting, a Soviet fighter plane and a helicopter were shot down and more than 20 Soviet soldiers were killed.

The report said that Nimruz Province is still beseiged by the mojahedin.

BANI-SADR REFUSES TO ACCEPT GUARD COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION

LD171856 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the resignation of Abu-Sharif, the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, has not been accepted by President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. This has been announced by the press and cultural adviser of the president. Abu-Sharif had announced the reason for his resignation as being the (?monopolization) of the Revolutionary Guards Corps by certain factions.

RABBANI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON FIRUZABAD SITUATION

GF161635 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Following the termination of clashes in Firuzabad and the stationing of gendarmerie units in the region, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi yesterday sent the following cable to the leader of the Islamic republic and founder of the Islamic republic:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. To the holy presence of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. May God grant you a long life. After greeting you and beseeching the almighty to grant you a long life, Your Eminence, please be informed that, accompanied by the governor of Fars and the disciplinary gendarmerie forces, I arrived in Tangab and then proceeded to Firuzabad. Praise be to God, the armed groups were cleared from the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway without any clashes occurring or prior conditions being set. The final victory is from God. [Koranic verse]

Unlike the past, the conspirators wanted to carry out their plots in Fars instead of Tehran and thus commit fratricide. However, thanks to God their aims were not fulfilled and their schemes were foiled. I must add that the Muslim tribesmen are very oppressed and were not given any attention by the former regime. I now ask Your Eminence to order an investigation of their situation. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, Firuzabad, 15 June 1980

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GREETS KHOMEYNI ON GUARDS DAY

LD171119 Tehran PARS in English 0730 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 17, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In a message yesterday the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) congratulated Imam Khomeyni and the nation on the occasion of Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guards Corps) Day. The message said that Imam Khomeyni was the hope of all oppressed people throughout the world including those in Afghanistan, Eritrea, the Philippines and Palestine. Counterrevolutionaries, the message added, had tried in all ways--military, psychological and political--to weaken the revolution and once again dominate the country, but the revolutionary guards had proved that they were ready to sacrifice their lives to safeguard Islam and further the objectives of the Islamic Revolution.

LEADERS HOLD TOP-LEVEL MEETING TO AIR PROBLEMS

TA180642 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Following the recent tension between the Iranian Government and Islamic militants and the call by Ayatollah Khomeyni for a purge of the revolutionary guards and the committees, there has been a top-level meeting of Iran's political leaders. Just what was discussed is not yet clear but, as Alex Brodie reports from Tehran, the discussions were lengthy.

[Begin recording] The meeting lasted about 6 hours and it was held at the home of Ayatollah Beheshti, , leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party. President Bani-Sadr was an early arrival. All shades of opinion in the ruling heirarchy were there and so was Ahmad Khomeyni, the ayatollah's son.

During the last 2 weeks tensions between Iran's leading political figures and groups have come out into the open. Ayatollah Khomeyni was moved to warn that the revolution would be destroyed and the country plunged into anarchy if disagreements continued. His son Ahmad made a rare and impassioned speech condemning street violence which erupted at a political rally. The ayatollah, in another statement, implied that elements within the revolutionary guards and the revolutionary committees had acted unlawfully. The commander of the revolutionary guards has tendered his resignation, which President Bani-Sadr has not yet accepted. The foreign minister, Mr Qotbzadeh, has complained bitterly at home-based criticism of his diplomatic efforts.

It all boils down to a ferment of dispute and debate. But in the last few days there have been more recruits to the ranks of the peacemakers and some indication of a lowering of the temperature in even the usually most combative newspapers. On Tuesday, the politically powerful all got together. It did not seem to be a regular Revolutionary Council meeting. The significance of the meeting is not yet clear. [end recording]

CONTINUING UNREST, VIOLENCE IN PROVINCES

Farashtan-Firuzabad Highway Cleared

LD131110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, members of the Firuzabad Revolutionary Guards Corps' strike group cleared the Farashtan-Firuzabad highway of armed assailants yesterday and entered Firuzabad last night. At present all roads leading to Firuzabad, except the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway, are open and traffic is normal.

According to the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps deployed in Firuzabad, this morning there has been progress toward clearing the latter highway. Members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, beginning from Firuzabad, took control of a number of barricades set up by the armed individuals.

European Rail Link Reopened

LD141144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Qotur region and areas around the city of Khoy are calm and disarmament is continuing as usual, the governor of Khoy reported, to the Urumiyeh news bureau.

The report also pointed out that the Iran-Europe rail link has been cleared of armed elements and repairs to the network are continuing. In view of the speed of the repairs, the railway will soon resume normal schedules to Europe.

Tribesmen Withdraw From Nuk

GF141730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The provincial security council has announced that gendarmes have occupied Nuk Heights, located 7 km from Savar. The tribesmen stationed on the heights have withdrawn under instructions of the Fars governor and the gendarmerie commander, who accompanied the gendarmes.

The tribesmen left Nuk Heights without any clashes occurring. It was done in a spirit of good will and understanding. Gendarmes are still advancing on the Savar-Firuzabad highway. It must be added that no clashes have occurred as yet.

Firuzabad-Farashband Highway Cleared

GF141733 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Firuzabad Corps of the Revolution Guards purged the Firuzabad-Farashband highway of armed individuals by carrying out a surprise attack on Thursday night. All roads leading to Firuzabad are open to traffic except the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway.

According to the revolution guards commander in Firuzabad, with the expiration of the moratorium period given the armed men who have been blocking the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway, the Corps of the Revolution Guards began cleaning up the road yesterday morning and has occupied some of the trenches used by the assailants.

Committee Members Sent to Firuzabad

GF141736 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] With the approval of the governor of Dashtestan, 20 members of the Borazjan committee have been dispatched to Fars to bring calm to the Firuzabad region when necessary.

Gendarmerie Moves From Kavar

LD141920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Kavar, at 1430 today, the Fars gendarmerie task force continued its advance from Kavar to (?Firuzabad) and crossed the (?Kali) pass which was previously in the hands of armed persons, without any confrontation.

Raiders Attack Urumiyeh Guards

LD151137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Urumiyeh, at 0200 this morning a group of Maku guards was surrounded by armed raiders between two villages [words indistinct]. This led to strong resistance by the guards and subsequent fighting with the raiders. As a result of the clash, lasting 90 minutes, one of the raiders was killed and some others were wounded. The raiders then fled.

Shiraz-Firuzabad Highway Clear

GF151600 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Fars gendarmerie units had advanced as far as the Jubekan gendarmerie station on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway this morning. No clashes between the gendarmes and the armed assailants have occurred as yet, and the armed assailants have withdrawn from the highway. We now draw your attention to the latest report from Firuzabad:

Shops in Firuzabad have reopened. The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi arrived in the city after the Firuzabad road was cleared. Ayatollah Shirazi will address the citizens of Firuzabad at the Nabi mosque tonight.

After clearing the road as far as Jubekan, the gendarmes crossed the Helali pass, the last stronghold of the armed assailants, at 1800 today and reached the Meymand intersection without any clashes occurring. The Shiraz-Firuzabad highway is now open to traffic. The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Shirazi addressed personnel of the Firuzabad gendarmerie district before this mission was carried out.

Our correspondent has been informed that the revolution guards are responsible for maintaining security from Tangab to Firuzabad, while the gendarmes are responsible for the area from Firuzabad to Savar. These roads are now open to traffic.

Locals Protest Firuzabad Violence

GF151605 Shiraz Domestic Service in Perisan 1400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Tribesmen and villagers from Mamasani staged a march protesting the actions of the assailants involved in the recent clashes in Firuzabad. At the end of the march, a resolution was issued demanding that strong measures be taken to end the disorders in Firuzabad. It also called for land reform and expressed support for the revolution guards and revolution courts.

Fars Governor in Firuzabad

ID151725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, shops in Firuzabad have reopened, and following the mopping-up operations on the road leading to Firuzabad the governor general of Fars Province and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi arrived in this city.

The gendarmerie units dispatched to Firuzabad advanced to the region of Bukan after the mopping-up operation. The units passed through Helali gorge, the last stronghold of the armed individuals, without incident at 1800 today, and arrived at Meymand junction. According to the same report, at present the road from Shiraz to Firuzabad is open.

Army Ends Kordestan Mopup

ID151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau, Kordestan's 28th Army Division today issued an announcement declaring an end to mopping-up operations in the cities of Saqqez, Baneh and Divan-Arreh.

The announcement said that because counterrevolutionary elements have been eliminated and the people are now living in complete peace, all ministries and concerned organizations are asked to dispatch supervisors and personnel to these cities as soon as possible to respond to resident's requests.

Also, relief organizations can return their people to the area and continue their humanitarian aid.

Mines, Weapons Found in Marivan

LD151928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a patrol of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Marivan discovered 1,200 kg of gunpowder in this area. Based on this information, explosive experts of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Marivan discovered one antitank and two antipersonnel mines on the Marivan-Taleqan road and defused them.

According to the Central News Bureau, two handguns were discovered in a private automobile on the Bandar-e 'Abbas-(?Minab) road by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Estahbanat. The persons carrying the arms had no licenses and were arrested.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kazerun also discovered 12 weapons and 315 bullets in the possession of an arms and ammunitions dealer in (?Kenar Shahi-Jan) and the accused, together with his file, was sent to the Islamic Court of Kazerun. Based on this report, five handguns and 135 bullets were also discovered in Kazerun. Also on the Kazerun-Shiraz road one Colt handgun was found on another person. Those arrested were sent to the Islamic Revolution Court of Kazerun.

Also according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the antinarcotics and smuggling group of the Khorramabad Revolution Guards Corps managed to discover 15 Brno weapons, UD machineguns, a 45-caliber Colt, [word indistinct] Colt, 45-caliber bullets, one cartridge belt, and 35 UD bullets. One person has been arrested and has been sent to Khorramabad Islamic Court.

Guardsman Killed Near Semirom

LD161052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Our Esfahan correspondent reports that at 2200 yesterday, following some clashes between bandits and our brother revolution guardsmen at (Padena) in the suburbs of Semirom, one guardsman, Havad Hesam, was martyred. A funeral ceremony and burial took place today at 1100. Deep grief was expressed by local people.

Gendarmerie Stationed in Tangab

GF161533 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The latest reports received from Firuzabad indicate that the gendarmerie units dispatched to Firuzabad yesterday have been stationed along the Savar Heights and the helali pass, 20 km from Firuzabad. The Firuzabad Revolution Guards are still stationed in the Tangas region.

Governor Addresses Firuzabad People

GF161529 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The governor of Fars and Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi addressed citizens of Firuzabad at Zahra mosque last night. The commander of the Firuzabad Revolution Guards, in referring to the anniversary of Imam Husayn's birth prior to the governor's speech, said the role of the revolution guards is to strengthen the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

Mohammad Nabi Habibi, the governor of Fars, then delivered a speech in which he condemned the armed individuals who blocked the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway. In announcing that the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway had been cleared, the governor added that this matter will be investigated soon. Ayatollah Rabbani then spoke about the leader of the martyrs, Husayn ibn-e 'Ali, and called for unity and peace among the people.

At the end of the meeting, a Firuzabad citizen read a six-point resolution that was confirmed by shouts of "God is great." In the resolution, the citizens of Firuzabad asked that the assailants who blocked the highway be arrested and tried in the revolution courts.

Ayatollah Rabbani reportedly visited the gendarmerie and revolution guards stations on the Shiraz-Firuzabad highway last night and returned to Shiraz this morning. It must be added that the governor of Fars spent the night in Firuzabad and returned to Shiraz this morning.

Soldiers Killed Near Urumiyeh

LD171002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports from Urumiyeh that during the mopping-up operations of unlawful armed groups in Oshnaviyeh, six of the personnel of the Urumiyeh 64th Division were martyred and seven other wounded. The Urumiyeh 64th Division had been deployed in order to achieve its military aims in the Oshnaviyeh region. As a result of the operation severe clashes occurred between the military forces and unlawful armed groups in the Aqbolagh region and the Oshnaviyeh heights.

The seven injured during these clashes are at present hospitalized in the Urumiyeh 64th Division hospital.

People Told To Remain Alert

GF171555 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The Abadan center for security maintenance has issued the following announcement:

Now that the sabotage networks have been destroyed thanks to the awareness of ordinary citizens and the devotion of revolution guards and disciplinary forces, we call upon our dear citizens to pay attention to the following in order to prevent any sudden actions by the remnants of hireling groups:

1. The identification, surveillance and arrest of hirelings is a continuous operation, because it is quite possible that the enemy has hired some new elements in order to repeat its criminal actions through them. Therefore, we ask all citizens and particularly shopkeepers and businessmen in the downtown district to be aware and on guard in order to protect their lives and property.

2. Since the main obstacle in eliminating sabotage networks is recognizing the lackeys, we ask all citizens and particularly our Arab brothers who live along the riverbanks to be alert to any suspicious movements and to report the elements to the revolution guards or disciplinary personnel and to protect their lives and property.

3. All citizens are asked to avoid gathering unnecessarily in the downtown area. This creates crowds and makes it difficult to recognize and observe any hirelings and thus allows them to carry out their acts of sabotage.

4. All members of the city security organization holding identification papers must remain alert and wary.

5. Stopping along the Abadan-Khorramshahr and Khorramshahr-Ahvaz highways at night will be allowed only when the Corps of the Revolution Guards or disciplinary personnel have been previously informed. Individuals will be responsible for any consequences resulting from a violation of these orders.

Arab Tribesmen Support Republic

GF171515 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Sadat 'Alavian tribesmen have expressed their complete support for all the accomplishments of the revolution and the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They have also expressed their willingness to sacrifice themselves in the path of God and the Islamic Republic and fight against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

In letters and communiques sent to the Ahvaz news unit, the following tribesmen have expressed their support for the fruits of the revolution and their willingness to oppose any plots directed by the Ba'thist regime against the Islamic Republic: 'Alavian, Mo'aveh, Kozadeh, Khosrov-Sadat, Majid Nurizadeh Sava'ed and Beyt ol-'Alavish Kobra va Soghra.

STUDENTS THANK REVOLUTION GUARDS FOR PROTECTION

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The public relations section of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, in order to thank the brother Revolution Guards Corps around the den of espionage for guarding it during Thursday's ceremonies at Tehran stadium, have issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Upon learning of the planned rally at Tehran stadium on Thursday and in order to observe security procedures, we took steps to neutralize possible plots and clashes. In this connection, we asked the fighting brother guards--who since the occupation of the den of espionage have done their utmost to cooperate with us in guarding the den--to strengthen their forces and control all movements around the den.

They justifiably showed the necessary conscientiousness in this matter, and we--while condemning the (cowardly) attacks on the brother guards stationed around the den of espionage who were accused of having a hand in the events of last Thursday--declare that we fully support the self-sacrificing brother guards and point out to the respected officials of the Interior Ministry that they should consider security when planning and holding such rallies around the den of espionage.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy

REVOLUTION COUNCIL SPOKESMAN HABIBI VIEWS POLITICAL SCENE

LD171025 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Dominique Bari interview with Iranian Revolution Council spokesman Hasan Habibi in Tehran: "We Will Not Fall Under U.S. Control Through Europe"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you now see the Iranian political chessboard 18 months after the revolution?

[Answer] There are several factions in our country. There is one represented by the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] whose stances are sometimes harsh. On the domestic scene it is demanding a radicalization of the administration and the government machine and at international level it is demanding Iran's independence with undiplomatic bluntness. A second faction is represented by President Bani-Sadr and his allies. I think that the principles upheld by the president are on the whole similar to those upheld by the IRP but the means advocated are different. This faction is more concerned with freedom; it advocates dialogue and not confrontation.

[Question] At present we are witnessing a confrontation between these two factions. Is there any solution to it?

[Answer] Several groups are emerging within the IRP. One, which can be described as "ideologico-religious," thinks that religion is the binding force for our revolution in that it is the product of our civilization and our culture. It is a basis for agreement. We cannot disregard the Shi'ite movement or the religious party. However, this party must change its extremist attitudes. Cooperation with the progressive religious groups is necessary. It is a means of making our revolution successful. The third faction represented in parliament is that of former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. [answer ends]

H. Habibi regards this faction as insufficiently concerned with national independence. That is why it was defeated after the revolution.

[Answer continues] Outside parliament, other parties are emerging. The mojahedin are strongly attacked by the other Muslim groups which oppose their "Islamo-Marxist" ideas. [answer ends]

For H. Habibi they are nonetheless "fellow-travellers." There is also the communist Tudeh Party which is now defending the principles of the anti-imperialist and progressive Iranian revolution.

[Answer continues] Finally, there are different leftist groups which reject religion as "the opium of the people." It seems that one of these main groups--the fedayeen (who follow Marxism and, in the shah's days, launched the armed struggle against the dictatorship together with the mojahedin) is changing. A major wing of this movement is moving closer to the Tudeh Party's analyses.

[Question] Which are the counterrevolutionary forces?

[Answer] The supporters of Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, and the members of the SAVAK (political police under the dictatorship) are rallying to the order to "fight the Islamic Revolution." This faction is not powerful in comparison with the force which the people represent, but we must be extremely vigilant because we are isolated at the diplomatic level not from the peoples but from governments other than the socialist countries' governments.

The West European countries and Japan are aligned with the Americans. The "Third World" countries are giving us some moral support but their actual influence is still weak.

I personally was not surprised by the decisions taken against us and in favor of the United States by Western Europe in Rome. It is unfortunate for Western Europe because we were counting on establishing sound relations on an equal footing with Western Europe--economic, political and cultural relations. Dialogue could have been constructive.

However, Western Europe made its choice. The Americans and their allies seem to regard us as subhuman. They have failed to understand the depth of our revolution and our determination to struggle for our independence: We want to be free in this world and we are not prepared to fall into tne hands of the American dictatorship again through Europe. We will resist the serious economic attacks on our country and the political and military attacks which are still probable.

[Question] What are the consequences of the blockade decided against Iran?

[Answer] We are feeling the effects of the economic blockade in various spheres. Paradoxically, however, these effects have prompted a national upsurge. We have realized that we cannot be politically independent if we remain economically dependent on other countries. The Revolution Council is busy completing a "crisis budget" aimed at countering the effects of this blockade. This budget provides large sums of money to encourage the growth of agriculture. We recently signed major contracts with the socialist countries relating notably to the supply of agricultural machinery. These contracts have been altered. They will no longer be based on the exchange of goods but will be real financed contracts.

This is a positive extension. [answer ends]

Mentioning the many real political problems facing Iran in 1980, Mr Hasan Habibi stressed the need to place the Iranian revolution in its historical context.

[Answer continues] In February 1979 we emerged from 2,500 years of absolute monarchy and 25 years of dictatorship. In less than 18 months we have organized six elections including elections for the Constitution and presidential and parliamentary elections. Of course blunders are made but on the whole we are making progress. [answer ends]

With regard to the conflict with the United States Mr Habibi then advocated a "grand trial of U.S. imperialism. It will be a platform from which we can make our voice heard and a means of denouncing not only what happened in our country but what is now happening in countries still under U.S. domination in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East."

KHAMENE'I ATTACKS MAJLES OPPONENTS 13 JUNE

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Today's glorious Friday prayers in Tehran were held at Tehran University and in the adjoining streets, led by the divine scholar, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, with the participation of a large number of committed Muslims. Before the prayer sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdol-Majid Ma'adikhah, the representative of the people of Tehran in the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran, gave a speech, in which he said:

An issue which we are facing is the weakening of the Islamic consultative assembly. Even before the Majles came into being attempts to weaken it were being made. This was a calculated policy and you should pay special attention to it. Some people, in the name of supporting the president, said things aimed at weakening the Majles. They said that the Majles should be homogeneous. According to the constitution, the Majles is the decisionmaking body. Of course, the president will conform to the Islamic assembly. [shouts of "God is great"] It is an insult to the people to say that the Majles in its entirety is not the representative of all the people. It is possible that among the 270 representatives there are 4, 5 or 10 unsuitable individuals, but the assembly as a whole cannot be different from the line of the people. Therefore, those people who through various means are trying to create differences between the Majles, executive officials and the executive branch should know that the executive and legislative branches will remain vigilant and will not give the enemies an opportunity for such a conspiracy. [shouts of "God is great"] Therefore, you should know that any voice which is raised with the aim of weakening the Majles, it is raised either through ignorance or through a hostile intention to prevent the Majles from fulfilling its mission. If such a voice has been raised through ignorance, the person who has raised his voice should be guided. If he is treacherous he should be exposed and disgraced. [shouts of "God is great"]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam, then delivered the prayer sermons, during which he stressed the importance of morality and the need for expertise. He said: Only committed Muslims should be placed in charge of affairs.

SECOND ROUND OF MAJLES ELECTIONS POSTPONED IN ESFAHAN

LD170338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior has issued a statement announcing the postponement of the elections in Esfahan. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. We hereby inform all the honorable inhabitants in the Esfahan voting constituency that the second round of the elections for the national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran which was to be held on Friday, 20 June 1980, is not possible due to the resignation of the original and reserve members of the supervisory council, bearing in mind that there is not sufficient time for repeating the elections for the new members of the supervisory council. Therefore, the holding of elections in that constituency has been postponed. It is obvious that the exact date of the elections will be subsequently fixed by the Ministry of Interior and will be announced in the future.

RECONSTRUCTION CRUSADE SEMINAR ENDS, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD172239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Summary] The national seminar of the reconstruction crusade today ended its work with the issuance of a resolution. After emphasizing the ideological nature of the crusade, the resolution says the mobilization of the masses is the basis of "the construction of the villages." Therefore, it urges the "formation of Islamic councils in the villages and the Islamic land revolution." The resolution follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

A year has passed in the life of the reconstruction crusade. Last year people responded to the imam's call, went to the villages and "a great crusade for reconstruction began." We announce the resolution of the seminar as follows:

1. The reconstruction crusade is an ideological structure and it is based on the imam's guidelines.

2. This crusade considers the mobilization of people to be the basis of the construction of the villages.

3. The formation of Islamic councils in the villages and the villagers' participation have received legal recognition.

4. We consider "the Islamic project of land revolution based on the executive regulations" to be necessary.

5. An administrative revolution is necessary to produce revolutionary changes in the bureaucratic system.

6. While declaring our support for "the plan to nationalize foreign trade," we believe legal measures against hoarders and brokers to be necessary .

7. We oppose any weakening of revolutionary structures and ask the president and the Majles to fight any actions that may do so.

8. "We ask the Islamic consultative assembly, which is the highest popular legislative body, to make extensive efforts to pass legislation on the matter of the future values of the Islamic society, and in this connection we demand steadfastness in putting the American spies on trial. We also demand support for solving problems and for the revolutionary continuation of revolutionary structures."

9. We demand increased cooperation by the progressive clergy with revolutionary structures.

10. According to the imam, "not only are we not afraid of the economic blockade, but we do anticipate it." We try to achieve independence from oil and to reach self-sufficiency through agricultural and productive methods. By purchasing the villagers' products, we try to spur their productivity.

11. We demand that the property confiscated by the oppressed foundation be put to use.

12. Considering the state of the present budget and the economic situation of the country, no further funds can be devoted to "special regional plans and national plans for the crusade." Also, with the cultural revolution and the rush of the emancipated student forces, measures must be taken to give the crusade an independent budget.

The crusade is proud of giving tens of martyrs to the revolution to achieve its revolutionary objectives, and it is proud that at present some of its members are being held captive by the enemies of the revolution in Kordestan and other regions.

[Signed] The national seminar of the first anniversary of the reconstruction crusade

TEHRAN CARRIES PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON TRANSPORT, DRIVERS

LD141758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] According to the news bureau, the following circular was issued by Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. It is addressed to all governmental ministries, governmental organizations and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Further to circular No 4596, dated 10 June 1980. According to this order, their excellencies, the ministers, supervisors of governmental organizations and commanders of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are bound, as agreed before, within 48 hours of the date of this circular, to make available to the United Bus Company of Tehran, all their departments' buses and minibuses and order the drivers of the above vehicles to present themselves immediately to the bus company for the purpose of contributing to implementation of the traffic project.

Offenders disregarding this order will be held to account.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. 14 June 1980.

JUSTICE MINISTRY REQUESTS AMNESTY APPLICATIONS

LD151930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The press office of the Ministry of Justice today issued the following statement: The amnesty commission is being convened to arrange the release of the eligible prisoners, so that such prisoners may be freed on 28 June, which coincides with the birthday of the 12th imam, may God hasten his return.

Thus all public prosecutors' offices are obliged to send the amnesty forms filled in by the prisoners to the amnesty office of the Ministry of Justice as soon as possible and by any possible means.

According to a new regulation, the authorities will be responsible for any delays or refusals to submit the forms filled in by the eligible prisoners requesting amnesty.

BUSHEHR PROVINCE BOUNDARY CHANGES ANNOUNCED

GF141755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] At the suggestion of the Interior Ministry, the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced the following boundary changes in Bushehr Province:

Dayyer district is to be separated from Kangan township. The district center of Kohkiliyeh is to be transferred to (?Pay-e Kuh). The village of Tagharkuh is to be separated from Rudbar township and will become part of the district of (?Borzkuh).

The Revolution Council, chaired by our country's president, has also approved the formation of a new township with Dayyer as its center. It will comprise two districts of Dayyer--the central district and the (?Borzkuh) district--as well as the two villages of (?Borzkuh) and Kangan. In accordance with the Revolution Council's decree, the name of the city of Rudbar has been changed to Dashtrud.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

13 June Commentary

TA131853 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 June carried a commentary entitled: "Cleansing and Reconstructing the Army--the Current Urgent Task." It says: A plot has been uncovered among personnel of the army in Piranshahr whose aim was to strike at the revolution. This event has aroused the concern of our homeland's people because it is the army which should safeguard the revolution's gains against foreign conspiracies and aggressions. How can one rely on such an army if it contains individuals and networks who serve the enemy and act against the revolution and its gains? Without doubt this is not the first or last counterrevolutionary group in our army.

Unfortunately, despite the repeated guidelines of the imam and the demands of the true forces of the revolution no decisive and revolutionary measure has been carried out to cleanse and reconstruct the army. Many army organizations are still being run by the personnel of the former regime, especially the counterintelligence organization. It is on these elements that U.S. imperialism counted in its recent military aggression against our country. This fifth column of U.S. imperialism, under the guise of loyalty to the revolution, is waiting for the opportunity to strike at the Iranian revolution.

In order to make the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran a truly popular army, decisive and revolutionary measures must be taken. A fundamental cleansing should be carried out throughout the entire army, and all elements associated with the former regime must be sacked and a national and popular army should be established.

14 June Commentary

GF141930 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 June carried two commentaries.

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Heed the Voices of the Martyrs' Families," says: The families of martyrs in Shiraz have asked that their children's killers be arrested and tried. At a recent sitin at the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court, they said that during the past year steps have not been taken to arrest the Savakists, who have actually been paid bonuses. Their children's murderers are moving about freely before their eyes, and no one has been listening to their repeated requests. The families of martyrs are demanding the formation of a court led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali to try their children's murderers. They have sent this request to Imam Khomeyni's office. The families say that if their demands are not carried out soon they will act in a revolutionary manner against the Savakists.

Is there any reason why the officials of the Islamic Republic and the president of our country should not take revolutionary measures against these Savakists? Is there any reason why these officials should not expose the hands that protect these Savakists from the arms of justice?

In a country where Imam Khomeyni has been stressing the urgent need to bring these criminals to trial, some unknown hands are coming out and preventing these Savakists from being tried. It is clear that these acts are supporting the counterrevolution.

The second commentary is entitled: "Where Is the Former Shah's Plundered Wealth Being Kept"? It says: As we all know, the international conference on U.S. crimes officially recognized the right of the Iranian nation to bring the former shah and his plundered wealth back to Iran. Indeed, history itself has determined the fate of Reza Khan's son.

However, the question of how more than 20 billion dollars plundered in Iran by the former shah and taken out of the country can be returned to Iran and where the wealth of the Iranian nation is being kept is something to ponder. Everyone knows that the former shah and members of his family all had Swiss bank accounts. After the collapse of the former regime, officials in our country contacted Swiss officials and requested that the assets plundered by the former shah be returned. Why did the Swiss officials ignore this legitimate Iranian request? From 1972 until 1978, the Swiss Government placed 520 million francs worth of war materiel at the former shah's disposal, and Swiss political leaders uttered a lot of nonsensical praises about the shah and his entourage.

By turning down Iran's legitimate demand, the Swiss authorities are following another hypocritical goal. Swiss banks make huge profits from foreign deposits. They are very powerful and are indeed a government within a government. Therefore, to meet the Iranian nation's demand would place them in a rather unpleasant situation. Otherwise, all other nations would be making similar requests from Swiss banks after overthrowing their dictatorial regimes. In other words, one can clearly see a future where the exorbitant revenues of Swiss banks could be considerably reduced and decreased. Swiss bankers do not wish to be faced with such conditions. But article 102 of the Swiss constitution authorizes the government to freeze any account it so desires.

The Swiss Government, in its decision to ignore the Iranian request, has also forsaken the interests of its own country. By this action, the Swiss Government has brought a question mark on its own interests and those of Swiss people. It was perhaps for the purpose of reducing tension about this crucial matter that the Swiss bankers union strived to prove that the total sum of the former shah's deposits in Swiss banks was insignificant. They announced that the total Iranian assets in 25 of the largest Swiss banks--where 80 percent of all foreign deposits are kept--was approximately 2 billion Swiss francs. In his comments and statements the general director of the same bankers union did not mention any figures relating to the shah or to the members of his family. Has the shah transferred his inherited capital to other countries, or is it still being kept in Swiss banks?

15 June Commentaries

GF151910 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 15 June 1980 carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Corps of the Revolution Guards," says: Strengthening the Corps of the Revolution Guards is one of the main duties of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Corps of the Revolution Guards is one of the fruits of the revolution. We all know that counterrevolutionaries, imperialists and liberals are opposed to the revolution guards and objected to their formation. In an attempt to weaken the Corps of the Revolution Guards these groups have put some counterrevolutionaries and imperialist hirelings among the ranks of the revolution guards. Their aim is to destroy the reputation of the revolution guards. There is a great deal of evidence that the revolution guards support the people and farmers.

All true forces of the revolution support the Corps of the Revolution Guards and want the organization to be strengthened. The Corps of the Revolution Guards should always defend the rights of the people and should never be affected by any groups. In order to carry out its mission the corps should be provided with weapons. The recent U.S. rescue mission has shown officials in the country that they should take steps to strengthen the Corps of the Revolution Guards. The Corps of the Revolution Guards must be provided with weapons and proper equipment.

The second commentary, entitled "Petroleum and the U.S. Military Presence in the Persian Gulf," says: In almost all of Carter's speeches, the emphasis is that the U.S. is planning to continue its policy of militarism and preserve the right to play the role of world gendarme.

The measures taken to increase U.S. military strength in the Persian Gulf, its search for some new war bases and the expansion of existing bases near the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf prove that Washington's principal objective in the region is not to rescue the U.S. hostages in our country.

Carter has made it his business to expose the gains of Iranian revolution to blows and strikes under the pretext of rescuing the hostages. The oil-producing countries know very well that the immense forces of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. war bases in Oman, Diego Garcia and the establishment of intermediary bases by Washington in Somalia, [word indistinct] Egypt and Israel expose not only Iran but all wealthy oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region to danger. The oil-producing countries of the Gulf region can no longer trust the United States and its allies. The OPEC member nations have recently intensified their struggle against the United States' oil policies and methods.

The capitalist world will undoubtedly take countermeasures in order to defend the interests of its plundering oil cartels--more specifically U.S. imperialism--in the countries of the Persian Gulf region. But the OPEC member nations plan to use their unity and alliance to confront the U.S. expansionist policy in the Persian Gulf and in their struggle against oil colonialism.

DEPUTY MINISTER PROTESTS ARREST OF KORDESTAN OFFICIALS

WA101500 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 May 80 p 12

[Text] After the arrest of nine governors, mayors, and deputy governors of areas of Kordestan on charges of cooperating with forces hostile to the government, the deputy of the Ministry of the Interior called unjust their arrest during meetings of mayors and governors in Tehran.

Yesterday in a talk with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Mostafa Mir-Salim, deputy of the Ministry of Interior pointed out that the arrest of the nine governors, mayors and deputy governors of areas of Kordestan was basically not right. He added that the arrest of these people was not related to their activities in the area of their assignment in the last few months, but their arrest this time--which was when they came to Tehran to resolve problems and hold talks about their local problems, and not to look for a fight or vengeance--was basically not right.

He said that if it is ruled acceptable to arrest this type of people in connection with past activities, then the necessary measures should be taken to investigate them again. In concluding this talk, the deputy of the Ministry of the Interior announced that his ministry has taken measures, and it appears that these persons will be freed shortly.

SAHABI SAYS BUDGET TOO DEPENDENT ON OIL

WA160500 Tehran TIMES in English 31 May 80 pp 2, 3

[Text] Tehran--Plan and budget organization head 'Ezzatollah Sahabi Thursday said that the annual budget for the current year was unhealthy as it was far too dependent on oil.

He said, however, this dependency on oil cannot be eliminated overnight, but must yield to larger plans for setting the nation's economy on course.

Here are Sahabi's full comments on the budget which were made during his talks with the Tehran radio reporter:

"...From the quantity point of view the characteristic of this year's budget is contraction. The credits of all institutions, especially their current credits, are reduced by considerable amounts...because of the limitation of financial resources. The development credits are not reduced but increase compared to last year, because it was anticipated that the executive capacity of the country would be more in the current year compared to last year. From the quantity and credit point of view, part of the development expenditures are entrusted to the banking system by us. Of course the banking system has always had a role...and it has the same role. What is anticipated in this year's budget and is new is that we have entrusted investment to the banking system directly, because in the current year the private sector will not have an important role in credits and development programs...i.e. the banking system will invest directly. As you see in the housing sector it is written "Credits of the banking system will be used." We mean that the banking system will carry out investment directly by itself. In housing it is anticipated to be 45 billion rials, in agriculture 70 and in industries 45, in total 160 billion rials, which is near to 16 per cent of the total development credits....

"The points which I should point out about the budget: We have had some shortcomings... in drawing up this budget. We ourselves admit that this budget is an unhealthy budget. It is a budget which as in past years, is dependent on oil revenue. However we cannot cut this dependence on oil all of a sudden. If we look at the past record of the budget of the country we will see that the current budget in the year (72-73) was 360 billion rials and in (73-74) because of the increase in oil revenue, the current expenditure of the government was suddenly increased to 740 billion rials, i.e. more than double. What does this increase of the current budget within a year...indicate? An increase in the executive capacity of the government?...no, it was not like that but within the existing bureaucracy spillages were increased without having any more practical output. This increase...continued rapidly until (79-80) in a way...that the current budget was 1,650 billion rials.... Such an increase is an unhealthy increase. They were expenditures for which no work, service, or production was done....

"Among the current expenditure in part are the expenses of government institutions and in another part the assistance, services which the government provides, like subsidies, free food, free education, etc.... If you look at our non-oil revenues, 575 billion rials in the current year, 418 billion rials tax revenue and 142 billion rials other revenues.... This is the total of the added values procured in society as a whole and is the share of the government. In front of this, in this very current year, the government must give 1,821 billion rials as services to society either in the form of wages and salaries to its employees or subsidies.... The difference as you can see is very great. It is this difference which makes our budget unhealthy. We are the heirs to this unhealthiness from the former period... and we cannot remove this bottleneck within a year or two.

"With respect to development expenditure, as you see this year 1,017 billion rials is allocated... but the major part of this credit will be spent on projects which the government has not planned after the revolution. They are projects mostly planned in the former regime...which mostly are not appropriate to our national interests and sometimes are harmful.... However, in most of them 60, 70, 80, 90 per cent of the work is done and because capital is used the government cannot give them up and has to finish them. This by itself creates a kind of enslavement, dependence for the government, which cannot invest as the revolutionary values and ideals of the country necessitate. We are slaves of former projects in regard to development projects. We are also slaves of the current and bureaucratic expenditure of the former regime. We must work hard for years in order to become free of them. It is for this reason that we, without wanting it, could not reduce them all of a sudden in view of the country's system, especially the government system which is used to these expenditures....

"About current expenditure, we know which parts of it, the major parts needed to be removed but it was not possible. Thus, while the plan and budget organization has drawn it up and knows it is an unhealthy budget we were forced to, and this is another dimension of what we call dependence....

"About the qualitive changes in the budget, they are in criteria or notes of the budget. From the view of facilitating the work of executive apparatuses, in view of executive institutions being able to use their credits easily and more quickly...many changes have occurred in the criteria for implementation of the budget compared to last year. Last year the plan and budget organization...was forced to take some of the authorities of executive organs...so that organizations were not able to transfer credits from useful projects to an unuseful projects as in the past. But it was seen that...this has reduced the speed of working on development projects, although there were other social and political reasons for development work...not being carried out or done slowly.... In the notes of the budget this year we considered some authorities for executive organs. (For example) the head of the institution or the concerned minister is able to transfer about 10 per cent between projects and different articles of expenditure by himself and another 15 per cent with the agreement of the plan and budget organization without it being necessary to refer to legislative power....

"Another change is in the (allocation of the budget) according to provinces. ...We gave more independence to act on the budget according to provinces. The credits of each province (are separated) in the form of the total current credit of a province and the total development credit will be circulated to the concerned province but the distribution of this total credit...among different organs or development projects is at the discretion of the province itself, and they can do it through the planning committee of each province....

"Another qualitative change in this year's budget is that contrary to last year's budget, which was a detailed budget, this is not a detailed one and drawn in chapters and planned... i.e. what the legislative power has approved...is only the level of the ceiling of the plans...but the details are at the discretion of the plan and budget organization and concerned organs...to (make the budget in detail) within three months after the approval of the budget....

"Another change is to take in provincial planning committees...and joint committees for planning in (Tehran) in the process of planning and allocation of credits.... In the planning committees the representatives of government organs are present...and the representatives of new and revolutionary institutions are also present, for example the representative of the construction crusade of the concerned province, the representative of the concerned city.... Thus in planning and allocation of credits we...have made a link between government and people and popular institutions....

"Another change...is facilities for the construction crusade. We have allocated 15 billion rials direct credit for the construction crusade, which is almost the same as last year... which will be spent by the crusade itself. However in the notes of the budget it is said that planning committees in provinces should entrust any of the projects of the area...to the construction crusade if it declares that it can carry it out.... Thus in addition to that 15 billion rials another 100 billion rials, which is the total of the development budget for provinces, is open to the construction crusade.... Thus not only is (the budget for the construction crusade) not reduced it is increased in multiple dimensions. However the difference with the construction crusade is that it wants to have a total budget without telling us what it wants to do or without being prepared to prepare a project beforehand or being prepared to study and exchange views with concerned bodies..or to give any account... at the end about the finished cost of a project....

"There are other changes which are not related to the budget but are made by the plan and budget organization.... These are about facilities in executive organs...or changes in criteria which must be observed by such organs. The procedures for distinguishing the competence of contractors or consultants have changed for the current year....

"In addition with some executive organs, like the Road Ministry, which have more capacity to do contractual work, we agreed that some of the work, especially rural roads, be done be the Road Ministry through contracts....

"In addition near to 50 contracting or consulting companies which were assigned government managers last year, according to the law approved by the Revolutionary Council, will be taken and owned by the government. They will be expropriated and, after auditing, a part will remain in the ownership of the government, another part will be given to their employees according to some regulations.... In effect they will become cooperative government companies...."

LIST OF GENERAL BUDGET 1359 (Mar. 20, 1980)
AMOUNTS IN MILLION RIALS.

Item (1)	Current Budget (2)	Development Budget (3)	Total 2 & 3 (4)	Regional Dev. Budget (Part of 3)	Remarks
- Legislation	850	-	850	-	
- State General Affairs Office	3,788	-	3,788	-	
- Execution of Internal policies	30,737	-	30,737	-	
- Judicial & Religious Affairs Office	12,078	-	12,078	-	
- Internal Security	140,202	-	140,202	-	
- Foreign Relations Office	5,791	-	5,791	-	
- Statistics, Public Services	4,191	1,962	6,145	-	
- Financial Affairs Office	10,624	-	10,624	-	
- Information, Public Communications	16,013	4,577	20,590	-	
- Government Buildings	68	43,047	43,115	1,047	
- Labor Affairs Office	910	-	910		
TOTAL of Gen. Affairs	225,252	49,587	274,839	1,047	
- Military defense	376,800	-	376,800	-	National Defense
- Non-military Defense	365	-	365	-	Ministry
NATIONAL DEFENSE TOTAL	377,165	-	377,165	-	
- Education	79,891	59,253	139,144	17,253	302,100 included in executive organs.
- Arts & Culture	6,234	1,928	8,162	270	
- Hygiene, Treatment, Nutrition	28,539	27,681	56,220	18,061	133,646 included in executive organs.
- Social Security	58,879	4,080	62,959	580	
- Physical Training, Scout	3,637	6,141	9,778	4,261	
- Urban Development	598	29,580	30,178	6,200	
- Rural Development	127	6,141	6,268	5,441	
- Housing	630	74,500	75,130	3,000	Bank credits to used too
- Environment Safety	2,298	300	2,597	-	
- Regional Development	-	503	503	503	
SOCIAL AFFAIRS TOTAL	180,833	210,107	390,940	55,569	
- Agriculture	31,201	43,784	74,985	1,267	+70 b. rials from Bank credits
- Water reserves expan.	12,812	71,026	84,838	7,026	
- Electricity	6,489	138,000	144,489	-	
- Industries	22,690	127,536	150,226	1,500	Bank credits utilization too

- Oil	110,150	92,000	202,150	-	
- Labor	5,000	27,000	32,000	-	
- Mines	1,022	24,050	25,072	-	
- Commerce	82,464	-	82,464	-	
- Transport	20,404	125,198	145,602	23,499	
- Post, Telecommunications	3,084	19,941	23,025	578	
- Tourism	909	2,017	2,926	188	
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS TOTAL:	296,225	671,552	967,777	34,058	
- Miscellaneous Expenses	85,912	50,754	136,666	-	
- Loan Commissions	28,132	-	28,132	-	
- Dues Payments	85,558	-	85,558	-	
- Investments Abroad	10,000	-	10,000		
- National Executive Organs	531,822	-	531,822	-	25 organs + Education + Hygiene
- Construction Crusade & day oil income plans	-	35,000	35,000	35,000	15,000 belongs to Crusade
GRAND TOTAL:	1,820,900	1,017,000	2,837,900	125,674	

FORUHAR DENIES TALEBANI INVOLVEMENT IN KURDISH REGION

WA150050 Tehran TIMES in English 31 May 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Minister of State Darush Foruhar yesterday denied that the Iraqi Kurdish leader Jelal Talebani had any hand in creating or sponsoring the armed aggression in Iranian Kurdish region.

The Kurdistan Nationalist Confederation has also strongly denied all reports about Talebani's involvement in the Kurdish aggression, Foruhar said.

After holding a meeting with Imam Khomeini, Foruhar said that he discussed various issues with the Imam including the latest developments in Kurdish regions and the six-point peace plan offered by the Kurdish leaders.

EX-AMBASSADOR ENTEZAM ASKS FOR OPEN TRIAL

WA161514 Tehran TIMES in English 1 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--With tears in his eyes, former Iranian ambassador and deputy prime minister in the Bazargan government said, "I still am not aware as to who is supporting my family members who are still in Stockholm... Swedish Charity Organization...or staff of the Iranian Embassy there."

Amir Entezam, who was also government spokesman for the Bazargan government, was arrested last December, while here for a routine consultation with the Foreign Ministry.

At that time the students following the line of the Imam accused Entezam of having close ties with the United States and the CIA.

Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh protested Entezam's arrest and Bazargan spoke out against the arrest of his former aide without avail.

Talking to a reporter of the daily KEYHAN from his prison cell at Evin Prison Entezam said, "I am sick...I can't even walk properly.... I have a heart ailment."

Entezam has been consigned to the medical ward of the Evin prison for the last three months.

He said, "Whatever charges have been made against me...these are activities I have conducted with due permission and knowledge of the then prime minister."

"Moreover," he said, "information regarding my activities has also been passed on to the Revolutionary Council and the imam through the prime minister."

"I have repeated all these facts several times to Prosecutor General (Ayatollah Ali) Mr. Qoddusi and also wrote to those who are now in power and I am waiting for Islamic justice to be done."

Entezam said he wished his trial would start as soon as possible.

"It is my wish that the trial would be held in open court so that the whole nation may know all about me," he said.

Entezam said, "I do not think my arrest is on the "initiative of certain people."

He added, however, that during a revolution such things were likely to happen and those in the front ranks of the revolution sometimes become the victims of illusion.

"I do not have my file in the US Embassy alone," he said explaining that all foreign missions based in Tehran had records of him in his capacity as government spokesman and deputy prime minister.

He said that it was usual for persons working at these missions to make notes about him, or other responsible people, according to their own observations.

Entezam said again he should like to have a "detailed inquiry conducted..." about his doings.

Entezam said that during his stay in the Scandinavian countries he had always expressed appreciation and praise for the actions of "our Moslem brothers" and had told responsible persons there, as well as the foreign press that "to take over the US Embassy or spies next" was a natural action aimed at stopping US interference in Iran's internal affairs.

"My statements," he said, "have been published and broadcast through the foreign and local news media."

While on his return to Iran just prior to his arrest on his consultation mission he had a premonition that some action against him was to be taken by the brother students, Entezam said.

"But, I never acted in any way contrary to the wishes of the revolutionary government so I was confident of whatever the outcome would be.

Yet as soon as I arrived here I was unfortunately arrested without any detailed study or reasons set out for my arrest," Entezam said.

"I am unaware yet on whose orders I was arrested," he said.

"I was arrested from the Foreign Ministry," he recalled, "some armed people arrived in two cars and arrested me after a brief preliminary statement of the charges against me."

Entezam said that he was thereafter held for about 64 days in a 7-story building to the north of the U.S. Embassy.

"My real troubles started there," he bewailed but did not elaborate.

"Then I was transferred to the Evin Prison where I was confined to a solitary cell for seven days, and then on health grounds I was transferred to a medical ward."

"I am now much better, about 50 per cent better," Entezam said at the end of his interview.

KDP, GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION CALL FOR END TO STRIFE

WA161523 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A joint statement of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq yesterday called for the quick implementation of the six-point autonomy plan and an end to fratricide, according to a KDP official.

The official said that the statement was an acknowledgement by the parties of the plan's implementation with modifications as arrived at by President Bani Sadr. He said the decision was to make the government and people aware that Kurdistan would live in peace and tranquility after the acceptance of the plan.

Asked about the absence of the Komalah party's endorsement of the statement the official said the Kurdish people's delegation was not agreed on the plan but "we explained that we look at the interests of the people above that of our own."

He said that the explanation brought the Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq to the side of his party.

Asked about the non-appearance of Kurdish representatives in the Majles, the official said no contracts were made with them.

Expressing happiness over the release of the Kurdish governors the official described the latest developments in the Kurdish regions. He said war in Baneh had not subsided, with that in Marivan being fierce, while in other regions comparative calm and tranquility prevailed.

Observers believe that if the above parties are really yearning for peace then why are they still entrenched everywhere?

Other queries they pose are: Why is the killing of innocents taking place in Baneh and Qasre Shirin and other cities? With what logic do they train Iraqi weapons against our own government? Right now who is fighting?